

Fair tonight; probably cloudy weather and cooler Sunday evening; westerly winds.

NO. 510

WE'RE WONDER WORKERS.

Is the Magic Figure.

HOW WE DO IT. Another Sensation on Seventh Street.

407-20-8-25.

The Seventh Street Wonder-Workers Announce a Fresh Marvel. This Time the Mystery is Greater Than Ever, Not the First Surprise Sprung by Them, by Any Means, But Perhaps the Most Astonishing of All. The Strange Numbers Are 407-20-8-25.

The appearance of balm of Gilead has brought with it the usual long train of troubles. It is that no more coal need be purchased by the long-suffering householder, but this saving is offset by the expense of spring medicine, spring bonnets, spring topcoats, spring suits. "407-20-8-25" is in connection with the two latter articles of spring apparel that we have to deal. The number 407 is that of the Seventh Street Wonder-Workers, 407 Seventh street. Next: "20" and "25"—These numbers indicate the original cost of each of 100 First Custom-made Spring Topcoats, English Walking Coats and Elegant Suits for the uniform price of \$8. You may take your choice of any of them and pay about one-third the original cost. These garments have been made up by well-known tailors and have been either left on their hands or are made up. Our agents purchase them for a trifle in all the large cities and ship them to our stores in Washington, Buffalo and Rochester. We show a window full of these magnificent garments. Come and inspect them yourself. This is an unusual advertisement, but these values are far more unusual. Think of it—Well-Custom-made Clothing at less than cost for the season has hardly opened. It's a chance not likely to be thrown away. There are no finer garments made. Remember, we are no strangers here. We live up to every word of our advertisements. Further, we guarantee every garment, and will keep it in repair for one year free of charge. The sale began this morning at the Sixth Clothing Factory, 407 Seventh street.

THREE FRIENDS AGAIN.

Off for Cuba With Arms, Ammunition and Big Guns. New York, March 20.—A small party from Tampa, Fla., says: Thirty-five Cubans left here last night for Punta Gorda, where they found the steamer Three Friends waiting for them and they sailed for Cuba about midnight. The revenue cutter Forward, stationed here to look out for filibusters was ordered Wednesday to Key West to intercept the Three Friends. Thursday afternoon the Three Friends sailed into Tampa Bay and rode at anchor unnoticed until night, when it put into Hillsboro Bay and slowly steamed up to Hillsboro.

Capt. Lewis, her master, had spent the day here, but left Thursday night for Punta Gorda. Word was carried from him to the boat and it sailed away to last night's rendezvous. The Three Friends carried a large load of ammunition, dynamite, and rifles, and a few heavy guns.

Canada's Papal Delegate. London, March 20.—Monsignor Merry del Val, the recently appointed papal delegate to Canada, who now in London intended to sail for Canada today, but the United Associated Presses representative learns that the reported action of the Manitoba legislature in regard to the schools of that province will probably cause him to postpone his departure.

No. 1 Ceiling, Beaded, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. If none better \$2.50 a year, day or night.

GOOD NEWS

To the mothers who have boys to clothe. Several more lots of Children's \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 Suits in which the sizes have become broken are included in the lot offered at

\$1.00 and \$1.50

Others which were \$5 to \$12 are now only \$2 to \$5. Not many of them—just about enough for today's selling—so you had better get in as early as you can this morning.

This is the last day of our FREE exhibition of the 1897 MODELS of all the BEST BICYCLES. There will be a special matinee for the LADIES from 2 to 5 p. m., during which hours there will be special souvenirs for every lady visitor. Exhibition open until 10 o'clock. Don't fail to attend and see the latest improvements in cycle construction.

Robinson & Chery Co
12th and F Streets N. W.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.—EIGHT PAGES

FLOOD'S HORRORS GROW

Vast Region Ravaged by the Swollen Waters.

SCORES OF PEOPLE PERISHED

Western River Bottoms, From the Mouth of the Mississippi to the Far Northwest, Swept by Raging Torrents, Carrying Death and Destruction With Them.

Chicago, March 20.—Three days of unusually warm weather, accompanied by heavy rains, extending over an exceptionally wide area of country, have played havoc with things generally throughout the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi river valleys, and the worst is yet to come, judging from the telegraphic reports.

The outlook is no gloomy for the residents of the threatened districts that the weather bureau has issued warnings, telling them to flee from the floods that are coming.

It is considered an absolute certainty that the floods in the lower Mississippi Valley during the next ten days will exceed in destructiveness those of any in the past.

Many lives have been lost already through the breaking of levees and a vast amount of property has been destroyed by the inundations of the lowlands.

While the Mississippi River has thus far broken its bounds only in the lower valley, the indications point to danger in the upper valley as well. The Ohio River is also on the rampage, and trouble is feared at Cincinnati and other important points along its course.

From all over the Northwest come reports of disaster to the railroads and river towns. Bridges and culverts have been washed out, streets that were scarcely navigable have become raging floods, too great to be confined by their banks; rivers have swollen until their waters are sweeping through the streets of a dozen or more towns. Trains are delayed hours behind their schedules and in several places telegraphic communication has been temporarily cut off; families have been driven from their homes so suddenly that they had no time to save their belongings from the flood; farms are hidden from sight in the bottomlands, and the fires of many factories have been put out by the rising waters.

The Missouri River, fed by hundreds of swollen tributaries, is rising with a rapidity that is alarming. At Kansas City it has risen a foot a day for three days, and when the accumulated waters reach there a great deal of damage is sure to follow. All railroad traffic has been suspended at Yankton, S. D., on account of the high water and the washed-out bridges and culverts.

Many Wisconsin towns are in the direct distress because of the floods. Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Port Washington, Waukegan, Okauch and Fond du Lac are the worst sufferers, some of them being partly under water.

The situation is very serious at Sioux City, Iowa, nearly every suburb being inundated. Every bridge, from Lenora to Sioux City, has been carried away by the flood tide, which is rushing down the Big Sioux. The water is five feet deep in the streets of Hewarden, and the Northwestern Railroad has lost every bridge between that town and Huron. The Milwaukee bridge at Sioux City, over the Milwaukee river, is expected to go with the flood, and all trains have been abandoned.

Dr. J. H. Travis and Oliver Kirkberg lost their lives while trying to cross the Boone river, at Eagle Grove, Iowa, yesterday.

All telegraphic communication with New Orleans was cut off yesterday. The floods were assumed to be responsible for the stoppage. Telegrams from points sixty-five miles south of Memphis have been received, asking for steamers to rescue people left by the last trip of boats, and two steamers started out on their mission of mercy.

The Government is aiding the city in its rescue work. A dispatch from Washington authorized the Government engineers to lend men and service to further the protection of life and property.

Flood conditions are reported from Paducah, Ky., the country for five miles around that city being under water and every river and stream swollen out of its banks. The rain has been falling steadily for forty-eight hours and the reports from that region last night showed no cessation in the downpour.

The same kind of a story came from Pittsburgh concerning the rain fall and the head waters of both the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers were rising steadily. It is almost certain that the Ohio River will make trouble again for the people of Cincinnati and the river cities.

The big thaw began this morning, moving all over the Mississippi Valley. For three days the temperature has been an average of 6 degrees above the normal stage, and all the accumulated snow and ice of the Western and Northern States has been melting, softening into water. Rain has been falling almost continuously in the central Mississippi Valley, and in

terribly in the other regions east of the Big River.

The area of the rain storm yesterday was unusually wide, extending from the Mississippi east to the coast and south as far as Florida. Last night there was a prospect of clear weather at St. Louis and the surrounding region.

OVER FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Distressing Condition of the Flooded Country Below Memphis. Memphis, Tenn., March 20.—The sorrow, the desolation, the disfigurement of the flood can scarcely be realized or described. Only those who have experienced the horror of escaping with their lives can understand the situation. Some have lost their lives, the wealthy have been heavily damaged, and the poor have lost their all, and today they shiver for want of sufficient clothing and shelter and feel strongly the pangs of hunger. They are huddled together in temporary places of safety and are provided with little, if any, food.

The low lands opposite Memphis are inundated for forty miles out. The little towns of Ashport and Gold Dust, Tenn., are up to the windows in water, and the houses in the low places are up to the eaves. On the opposite side of the river the towns are in equally as bad condition, except Osceola. The low islands are also flooded, and many of the inhabitants have lost everything they possessed. From above Ashport to below Plum Point, which is over 100 miles, is a low levee, which always has been in bad condition. Now it is nearly under water. It is impossible to estimate the loss of property.

The loss of life reported is placed at fifty. A small town on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Galveston, is inundated from Marion Bayou, and the relief stations are here daily to get the suffering ones. Some are found on rafts, floating with nothing but corn to eat, and some are on their house tops, absolutely starving.

Relief efforts from Memphis are going all through the woods across the river, rescuing people and stock. They are floating on rafts, and the live stock and household effects are loaded. When they reach Memphis a company of women meet the boats and serve the unfortunate soup and sandwiches, and direct them to shelter. Rations were issued to 750 people, besides the live stock, and the levees being in such a wretched condition, the levees are being repaired. Five lines of rail are going out from Memphis are stopped on account of washouts.

There is very reliable information to the effect that at Mobile Avenue, Hugley's, and other points below Helena, the water has gone over the levee, and the levees being in such a wretched condition from the rains, it is not thought possible to protect them much longer from the ever-rising flood.

The people are already fleeing for their lives. The hundreds of men who have been at work watching the levees have about all been taken away, and their labor will be utilized in saving the lives of other people. The Government steamer Abolish has carried a large number of sacks of sand to the Mobile locality and to points below.

SHEBOYGAN'S PERIL

City Flooded, Boats Adrift and Ice George Forming.

Sheboygan, Wis., March 20.—Portions of this city are flooded to a depth of two feet. Five vessels tied up at water moorings have broken loose. The schooner Moore crashed into the Eighth-street bridge, smashing the north abutment, and then swung clear around, striking the other abutment and damaging it. The boats followed the Moore, wrecking themselves as well as docks and other vessels at the wharves. Great damage has been done.

Three vessels are now out in the lake at the mercy of the sea, and two of them are vainly trying to get into the lake. The ice is making it almost impossible for them to make headway, and the river is so filled with grinding ice that tugboats are in danger of being crushed.

Two men, Otto Stiegel and John Perkins, have been carried into the lake on the vessels. The two men were going about the Eighth-street bridge, and in all probability will flood the town along the river banks northward.

FLOOD AT MILWAUKEE.

Suburb Submerged and People Removed From Houses in Boats.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 20.—The heavy rainfall during the day yesterday and part of the evening caused the Menomonee River to overflow its banks last night at Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee, and from a point at Fortieth street and Mount Vernon avenue the whole of the neighborhood for a distance of ten blocks is submerged.

The water is from eight to nine feet deep and is still rising. About 150 small frame houses are located in this district, but no fatalities have been reported. The work of rescuing the victims was aided by the police department and life-savers stationed on Jones' Island.

DREAD WAR'S TWIN ALLY.

Smallpox Scourge Assists the Depopulation of Unhappy Cuba.

Boston, Mass., March 20.—Capt. Couillard, of the British steamer Gretna, which arrived at this port Thursday night from Cardenas, reports that while lying in port at Cardenas, the officers of the steamer received information that 200 persons had come into the city from the interior, afflicted with smallpox, and had been admitted into the various hospitals. There had been fifty-six deaths at these institutions during the two weeks previous to the steamer's leaving port.

The town is located upon the northern part of the island, and is considered one of the healthiest towns in Cuba. The scourge is confined to interior towns where some of the sugar is raised and ground.

Aside from the dreadful smallpox scourge and the epidemic of typhoid fever, there were eleven cases and two deaths from typhoid while the steamer was there.

Eastman's Victim Dead.

Cumberland, Md., March 20.—Frank B. Thompson, the wealthy lumberman of Davis, W. Va., who was shot in a pistol duel with Col. Robert Eastman, also of Davis, in a passenger coach at Parsons, W. Va., Thursday night, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Church Destroyed by Fire.

Toledo, Ohio, March 20.—St. Hedwig's Polish Catholic church, on La Grange street, erected six years ago at a cost of \$60,000, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The insurance is small. The origin of the fire is unknown, but there are rumors of incendiarism.

G. E. Finch will put a new stairway in No. 177 N. W. office, 520 10th st. n. w. phone, 443. n. h. 22, 24, 26.

MR. BLISS' RESIGNATION

An Interesting Rumor About the Secretary of the Interior.

HE HAS GONE TO NEW YORK

The President's Apparent Rebuke to Mr. Bliss the Cause of the Alleged Action—Mr. McKinley Sustained the Land Commissioner. Status of the Lake Front Case.

There was a very interesting rumor afloat this morning, to the effect that the Secretary of the Interior would send the President his resignation in a day or two, and, in fact, that it had already been written. This rumor was based on the apparently sufficient reasons that the President had "directed" him to accept the resignation of the Land Commissioner, and that it was the desire of the Secretary, as frequently published, that Mr. Lamoreux be not permitted to resign, but should be summarily removed. It was the difference of opinion on this subject between the President and the Secretary of the Interior which have caused the delay in settling the "Lamoreux case."

As to the removal of Judge Lamoreux, there was nothing else apparently for Secretary Bliss to do but to ask for such action, instead of permitting a resignation referring to the Land Commissioner's opinion: "Neither faith nor credit can be attached to an opinion under such circumstances." This was the severest possible language applicable by the Secretary of the Interior to a subordinate.

The fact that President McKinley found it necessary to order the acceptance of the resignation of Judge Lamoreux by Secretary Bliss is also regarded as the most positive evidence that Mr. Bliss did not consider a resignation the proper thing and was insisting on a removal. It was possibly, therefore, a rebuke to him when, late on Friday afternoon, he received his instructions from the President to act presumptuously counter to his official opinion.

Mr. Bliss, on receiving his instructions, called for the appointment clerk and instructed him to prepare the removal of Mr. Bliss. The appointment clerk, when, late on Friday afternoon, he received his instructions from the President to act presumptuously counter to his official opinion.

One of the attorneys in the case discussing this rumor of resignation of the Secretary said that on its face the act of the President was a rebuke to Mr. Bliss. There were only two sides to the case; either Mr. Bliss or Judge Lamoreux was right; either "faith or credit could be attached to the opinion" of Judge Lamoreux or it could not. The President has evidently believed that Judge Lamoreux was right.

An effort was made at the Department of the Interior this morning to get the purport of the letter of the President to the Secretary. The appointment clerk said that he knew nothing about the matter except that at Mr. Bliss' instructions he wrote the letter accepting the resignation. Mr. Bliss' private secretary said he knew nothing of the document, and that, if obtainable at all, it should be gotten from Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bliss is in New York. Judge Best, the assistant land commissioner, knew nothing about it except what he saw in the newspapers. Judge Best, notwithstanding the well-known circumstance, said that he did not think from what had been published there was any rebuke to the Secretary. These were, however, matters that could not be discussed, but should be had from Mr. Bliss himself. Nobody appeared to know whether or not Mr. Bliss had taken the President's letter to New York. They thought not.

Judge Best was asked for a statement of the lake front case in view of all that has happened. He said: "The case is now pending before the General Land Office, to be heard de novo April 5." The hearing will probably be before the successor of Judge Bliss. Mr. Herran, of Oregon, who is slated for the position.

On the other hand, there is an opinion that the President's act has removed all cloud from the decision of Judge Lamoreux, and that the case now stands just as if the decision had been pronounced regularly and with the remedy of appeal. One of the lawyers said that had the decision been allowed to be made and published by Judge Lamoreux, without interference from the Department of the Interior, the same status would have been reached as at present. The case, however, would have been saved, together with all the interferences of the Secretaries and the President; and in the end there will be an appeal either way after the rehearing.

WHISKY AND SHOTGUNS.

Deadly Outcome of a Game of Cards on Greasy Creek, Ark.

Pineville, Ky., March 20.—P. L. Moore, a farmer residing on Upper Greasy Creek, in Harlan county, yesterday reported that three men had been murdered in Leslie county near the line of Harlan county.

He said that a number of men gathered at a moonshine still on Greasy Creek, near the line of Harlan county, and were playing cards. They and trouble and the saloon keeper ordered the quarrel stopped, when one of the men replied that it was none of his business.

The saloonkeeper rang the saloon and returned with a double-barreled shotgun and commenced firing. Several shots were fired, and Will Tedford, Jake Anderson and one other, name unknown, were killed. The saloonkeeper was badly wounded.

DEATH OF JOHN KING.

Former President of the Erie Railroad Expires in Europe.

New York, March 20.—A cable dispatch received here today announces the death of John King, of March 19, at Beaulieu, near Nice. Mr. King was with his husband at the time of his death, as was also his daughter, Miss King.

John King was one of the best-known railroad men in this country. He was closely identified with the building up of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad system. He was formerly president of the company and also receiver.

Mantels, Any Size, \$1.00 Apiece. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. If

12-Inch Stock Benches, \$1 Per 100 Ft. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. If

TWO LIVES TAKEN FOR ONE

Jackson and Walling Hanged for the Murder of Pearl Bryan.

EFFORTS AT REPRIEVE FAIL

Governor Refused to Delay Execution, Although Jackson Sent Him a Telegram at Almost the Last Moment Declaring Walling Innocent of the Crime.

Newport, Ky., March 20.—Jackson and Walling were hanged at 11:40 a. m. Walling was strangled and died very hard. Jackson's neck was apparently broken, as he never moved a muscle after 11:55 Dr. Tarvin pronounced Walling dead.

At 12:01 p. m. Jackson was pronounced dead. His body will be removed to Jersey City, N. J., for interment. Walling will be buried at Hamilton, Ohio.

Newport, Ky., March 20.—At 12 o'clock last night Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, who were condemned to the gallows for the murder of Pearl Bryan, ate a substantial lunch, consisting of beefsteak, sandwiches, coffee and pickles. Jackson, who had been slightly sick before, said he felt much better. They lighted cigars after lunch and sat in their window calmly smoking and chatting.

At 1 o'clock Walling retired to his cell and within five minutes was sleeping as soundly as a healthy babe. Jackson evidently was not inclined to seek repose, and did not retire when his partner in crime did. He remained awake, laughing and joking with the death-watch. At 1:40 o'clock Sheriff Plummer arrived at the place of execution, having in his possession the straps and black caps. When he entered the jail he found Jackson still awake, and the sheriff asked him if he expected to make any final statement upon the scaffold.

"I don't think I will have any to make," replied Jackson.

The sheriff then notified Jackson to be ready at 7 o'clock this morning, and instructed the death watch to have Walling awakened in time. At 6 o'clock Jackson had still refused to go to bed, and was sitting at the window. It was evidently his intention not to sleep at all, but to brace his nerves with whisky. But he finally stretched himself on the bed and was soon asleep. At 5:45 he got up, and fifteen minutes later he was dressed. The prisoners then partook of a hearty breakfast, after which Rev. Mr. Lee was admitted to the room. He commenced singing "Home, Sweet Home," in which the condemned men joined. At 7:35 they were ordered to prepare for the march to the scaffold. A curious crowd, composed principally of deputy sheriffs and militiamen stood just outside the jail waiting for a glimpse of the condemned men. Walling showed himself at the jail window several times while he was dressing his suit for the execution. He tore up a number of letters in front of the crowd and seemed to be trying to attract attention by his action. At 8 o'clock Jackson sat down by his window and began writing something. After finishing he handed a note to Walling, who read it and folded the paper up and put it in his pocket. Both prisoners were in better spirits, it was evident, than they had been during the night.

Rev. Mr. Lee prayed with the condemned men, and they sang three hymns, "The Sweet Bye and Bye," Walling's favorite; "God Be With You Till We Meet Again;" and "The Half Was Never Told." Then the minister offered another prayer. A message was handed to Walling from Miss Emma Roberts. It was: "Die Game."

He told the bearer that he would do so. Walling then made a touching appeal so that he was permitted to see Mayor Rhineck. The request was granted. When the mayor came in he was asked to sign a dispatch to the governor to give him a reprieve of thirty days. Walling said: "Jackson can save my life if he will, but he won't. I have tried in every way to get him to do it, but he will not. He ought to save me." "Now, Lon," said Mayor Rhineck, "I want you to tell me where the head is." "Mayor Rhineck, before God, whom shall soon meet, I do not know. I will tell you no more."

Chief of Police Pugh of Covington shook the men's hands when he bade them goodbye. Jackson's hand, he said, was wringing with perspiration. During the singing of the last hymn Jackson bent time with his hands and entered into the singing.

Sheriff Plummer came in at this juncture and asked the prisoners if they had anything further to say. Jackson replied that he wanted to clear Walling of any connection with the crime. He then sat down and wrote the following message to Gov. Bradley:

"Walling is not guilty of this crime. I am. (Signed) "SCOTT JACKSON."

The telegram was sent at 8:55. At 10:15 the governor telegraphed the sheriff to proceed with the execution of Jackson, and if he made a confession on the scaffold to postpone the death sentence in Walling's case until further directions.

On Saturday morning, February 1, 1896, the headless body of a young woman was found on the farm of John B. Lock, near the line of the Fort Thomas electric car line south of Newport, Ky. No marks of identification could be discovered and no cards, letters or anything calculated to solve the mystery could be found. The body was taken to the undertakers in Newport and a further examination showed that the dead woman's shoes were stamped "Lewis & Hays, Greencastle, Ind." With this clue the detectives went to work with the result that the corpse was identified as Miss Pearl Bryan, aged twenty-two, daughter of Alexander Bryan, a well-to-do farmer, living half a mile south of Greencastle.

On January 27 Pearl Bryan left her home ostensibly to visit friends in Indianapolis, but instead came direct to this city to meet Scott Jackson, a student at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. Jackson failed to keep his appointment, and the girl, after wandering about the city, went under the name of Mary to the Indiana House and registered under an assumed name. The next day Jackson called at the hotel to see her. On Wednesday, January 29, she left the Indiana House with Jackson and a fellow student named Alonzo Walling, and from that day until her body was found at Fort Thomas nothing positively known as to their movements of the trip.

A post mortem examination of the corpse revealed the fact that the dead girl was about to become a mother. Jackson and Walling were arrested at their boarding-house on West Sixth street, and charged with the murder. At the preliminary examination of the prisoners

each accused the other of having killed the girl. Jackson admitted that he was acquainted with the girl, but denied any knowledge of the murder. Walling said he did not know her.

The students were taken to the undertakers, where the headless body was exhibited. In the presence of the father and sister of the murdered girl, the chief of police asked Walling if he recognized the corpse. He replied in a clear voice that it was Pearl Bryan. Upon being questioned as to how he knew that, Walling said he suspected it was Pearl Bryan from what Jackson had told him about her.

The same question was asked Jackson, who said that it must be Pearl Bryan, because he saw her relatives in the room. "Walling, did you kill this woman?" "I did not." "Who did then?" "I have every reason to believe that from what Jackson told me, he did it."

Then, turning to the other prisoner: "Jackson, did you murder this girl?" "I did not, sir." "Can you look upon this corpse and deny that you committed the crime?" "I can, and I do most emphatically," replied Jackson, looking at the corpse as he spoke.

"Who did kill her?" "I have every reason to believe that Walling did it."

Mr. Stanley, a sister of Pearl Bryan, pleaded with Jackson to tell her where the head was, but Jackson looked at her and said calmly and gravely: "Mrs. Stanley, I do not know."

At the coroner's inquest, a verdict was rendered that cocaine had been administered, and that Pearl Bryan had been decapitated while she was still alive; that she was seen in company with Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling getting into a cab at the corner of Plum and George streets, in Cincinnati, and that she came to her death on the premises of John B. Lock, near Fort Thomas, Campbell county, Ky.

Jackson's trial opened April 21. It lasted until May 14. The testimony of George H. Jackson, the colored cabman, who said he drove the party to Fort Thomas, was material. The main evidence was in reference to the relations of Jackson and Pearl Bryan, and the medical testimony as to whether the girl had been decapitated before or after death, and whether it was in Kentucky or Ohio.

The State had 113 witnesses and the defense eighty-three. It is generally regarded that two items that told most heavily against Jackson were his admission that he had been intimate with Pearl Bryan, and the proof that two of his witnesses were perjurers.

Scott Jackson took the stand in his own behalf. He was not cross-examined. His story was not shaken, nor was it believed. He took the death verdict calmly.

The Walling trial began May 25. It ended June 18. The evidence in his case was practically the same as against Jackson. The most damaging feature in the case against Walling, probably, was his admission that he knew Jackson was going to kill the girl, and would not warn her of impending danger. In this trial the State examined sixty-two witnesses, the defense forty. Not once in all the hundred examinations to which Jackson, Walling and Walling have been subjected have they blundered or revealed anything. They have been self-possessed, keenly intelligent, and cold-blooded through it all.

The petition for a rehearing of the case of Jackson and Walling was granted by the Kentucky court of appeals, and the day of execution was set for March 20, 1897. On March 6 Walling made a formal appeal to Gov. Bradley for clemency. The condemned man reviewed his case in brief, but the letter contained nothing more than was developed at the trial.

On March 10 Hon. L. J. Crawford, attorney for Scott Jackson, and Col. George Washington, attorney for Walling, made formal applications for executive clemency on behalf of the condemned men. These appeals to the governor of Kentucky were the last local steps taken by the defendants' attorneys to avert the doom of March 20. Walling also made a second appeal to the governor, claiming he was innocent of any crime.

Scott Jackson was twenty-seven years old, the only son of Mrs. John Jackson, a Kentucky court of appeals, and the day of execution was set for March 20, 1897. His sister is married to Dr. Edwin Scott, professor of Latin in De Pau University, Indiana.

Alonzo Walling was twenty years old, son of Mrs. Sarah Walling, of Oxford, Ohio.

BLAVATSKY LIVES AGAIN

Mrs. Besant Returns From England, Bringing Interesting News.

Theosophy's Late Priestess, She Says, Has Been Reincarnated as an Indian Boy.

New York, March 20.—Mrs. Annie Besant, the noted champion of theosophy, who is here to champion her peculiar faith, denies that her visit forebodes a battle royal with Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, head of the rival faction. But Mrs. Besant emphatically disclaims any belligerent intention. She comes here, she says, to plant the seeds of theosophical truth among the people, to draw in converts, not to wage war.

Incidentally Mrs. Besant makes an announcement that will probably be greeted with jeers by the Tingleyites. It is that Mme. Blavatsky has been reincarnated in India in the form of a man.

"This is unquestionably true," explained Mrs. Besant to a reporter who saw her at her hotel. "Mme. Blavatsky has been reincarnated in the person of a young Brahmin. His identity, however, must be held a secret among the chosen few for some time to come. He is young, a mere boy, but he fully realizes the powers that are within him."

"What assurance have you of this reincarnation?" she was asked.

Mrs. Besant smiled, hesitated, then replied: "I am a theosophist, and I am convinced that souls are immortal. Death does not stop communication between some natures. This is true of Mme. Blavatsky and myself."